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POUNDMAKER

FREE

(10¢ outside Edm.)



(LNS)

Women from around the world will be participating in International Women's Day. Those shown above are from: (clockwise, starting top left) Portugal, China, Bolivia, Nepal, Guinea Bissau, Navajo nation U.S.A., Oregon U.S.A.

ALCB walkouts...

Boozers fear drought

Liquor stores across the province were hit by a wave of labour unrest last week.

Unionized employees of the Alberta Liquor Control Board (ALCB) staged walkouts in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Medicine Hat, and Grande Prairie.

The walkouts were triggered by widespread dissatisfaction among the employees, members of the Alberta Civil Service Association (CSA), with their wages and working conditions.

The present contract between the union and the ALCB, which runs till the end of 1974, was imposed by an arbitration board last year. The previous contract (1971-73) was also settled by an arbitration award which left the union frustrated.

According to the CSA, wage levels for liquor store employees have not kept pace with Cost of Living increases and are lagging well behind wages in comparable occupations in Alberta. Liquor store clerks in British Columbia make up to \$260 per month more than their counterparts in Alberta.

Following the repeated refusal of the ALCB to renegotiate the contract, the union began militant job actions. On Monday, Feb. 15, a full page advertisement was published in the Edmonton Journal stating the union's position. The next day employees of the city's twenty liquor stores walked off the job at noon for a "study session".

Further walkouts took place last Friday and Saturday in Edmonton and several other centres. Employees at the two stores in Lethbridge were locked out on Friday by the managers and retaliated by calling in sick the next day.

This week a mail poll of the 850 un-

ion members will be held to decide whether to proceed with a full-blown strike. Liquor store employees work under the Public Service Act, which makes no mention of strikes.

Following Saturday's walkout in Edmonton, a meeting of over 150 union members was held at the Union Centre to discuss future strategy. Sentiment ran strongly in favour of an immediate strike.

CSA president Bill Broad warned the delegates that the provincial government might end a strike by passing a bill in the legislature requiring compulsory arbitration. This might be all right, he said "as long as we get a decent settlement such as the railway workers got from Justice Emmett Hall."

Some delegates at the meeting expressed fears about a protracted struggle such as the recent bus drivers' strike, but as one speaker pointed out "The city saved money when the bus drivers went on strike. When we go on strike, the government loses money." In fact the liquor tax ranks second to oil royalties as a source of provincial revenue.

The union members believe the general public is supporting their action. According to one clerk "Only one man said 'I'm not behind you' and that bastard drove away in a Cadillac."

In the wake of the repeated walkouts, some city liquor outlets were reported drying up fast. Sales are limited to one case per customer. If the workers' demands are not satisfied, the forecast is for a dry spell for Edmonton.

by George Robson

Women's Day celebrations grow

NEW YORK (LNS) -- International Women's Day will be celebrated this year on March 8 and 9, with marches, demonstrations, fairs and presentations.

On March 8, 1857, women garment and textile workers demonstrated on the Lower East Side of New York City against their oppressive working conditions.

The steam-powered sewing machine, developed in the 1850's, had moved clothing manufacture from the home to the factory. Sweatshops proliferated. Women, men and children, easily intimidated and isolated because they didn't know English, worked long hours under unsafe conditions in dark crowded tenements. And of course, women and children were paid less than men.

The women decided to march toward a wealthy neighborhood nearby, to "shame the rich". However when the procession got out of the slums they lived and worked in, the march was violently dispersed by the police. Some women were trampled and others arrested. Three years later, in March, 1860, these women formed their own union.

In the years 1890-1910, the number of women workers in the US doubled from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000.

On March 8, 1908, thousands of women garment workers marched again

from the Lower East Side, with almost the same demands as 61 years before. They marched for an eight hour day, better working conditions, and an end to child labour. They also wanted the right to vote.

In 1910, Clara Zetkin, a German Socialist, proposed at an International Socialist Congress in Denmark that an International Working Women's Day be organized, to be held each year.

According to International Women's Day, a pamphlet written by Alexandra Kollontai in 1920, "The first International Women's Day took place in 1911. Its success exceeded all expectation. Germany and Austria on Working Women's Day was one seething, trembling sea of women. Meetings were arranged everywhere -- in the small towns and even in the village halls were packed full...."

"This was certainly the first show of militancy by the working women. Men stayed home with their children for a change and their wives, the captive housewives went to meetings." Thirty thousand took part in the largest street demonstrations.

On International Women's Day in 1917 in Russia, women marched in St. Petersburg demanding lower prices and

bread against the advice of all organized political groups. The women had decided to go on strike.

According to Sheila Rowbotham in Women, Resistance and Revolution:

"When the women sent delegations to the factories, thousands came out and were joined by working class and middle class housewives who were affected by the shortage of food and high prices. The Army was called out but did not fire on the women. Encouraged by their success workers came out onto the streets in great numbers the following day."

The women's demonstrations began the February Revolution (March 8 was February 23 on the old Russian calendar) which overthrew the Czarist government and led to the Bolshevik Revolution eight months later.

In 1970 on International Women's Day, 13 Tupamaro women in Uruguay escaped from the prison in which they were being held.

International Women's Day has been observed over the years mostly by socialist countries. In 1969, however, feminists in the United States rediscovered International Women's Day. It has been celebrated every year since then with events around the country.

come one...

... come all



Tuesday night

8 pm

11129-80 Ave.

cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Monday, March 4

Recital

Students in the Dept. of Music will present a recital of Chamber Music in Con Hall at 8:00 p.m. There is no charge.

Tuesday, March 5

Junior Recital

Violist Barbara McLean, third-year Bachelor of Music student, will present her junior recital in Con Hall at 5:00 p.m. There is no charge.

POUNDMAKER

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STAFF THIS ISSUE

It was a dark and stormy night... And Harvey G. Thomgirt ran off with Mama GuGu Ji the 15 year old perfect idiot looking for the fruit of knowledge, however they had to kick Ross, and Beth out of the Garden of Eden Health food store. And then they got attacked by Kimball and Dave Foot with ice picks. Meanwhile Ann had got lost at the CUP pinball show and hasn't yet returned, while Dave is still in heaven, Eugene and Mike Kubanin are plotting to overthrow the state of inertia, Barb is trying to strangle the headliner, Jim, Joe and Erik are... A door slammed... Thunder flashed....

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Wednesday, March 6

Quintet in Concert

The Edmonton Chamber Music Society presents the Richards Woodwind Quintet in concert in Con Hall. Will present works by Haydn, Francais, Mueller, and Villa-Lobbs. Admission is by season membership in the Society.

Junior Recital

Miss Carefoot a flautist and third-year Bachelor of Music student, will present her junior recital.

Workshop

The Visiting Artists Series of the Dept. of Music presents the Richards Woodwind Quintet in a workshop concert open to the public in Room 1-23 Fine Arts Bldg. at 10:00 a.m. Free.

Thursday, March 7

Liberation Film

"A Luta Continua" will be shown at 7:45 p.m. in the Centennial Library Theatre. The film is about the liberated peoples and areas of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, and about FRELIMO, the liberation movement that is leading the struggle.

Dramatic Reading

At 8:00 p.m. in Theatre 1 of the Humanities Centre, a dramatic reading of a philosophical dialogue "Time and Essence and the Nicene Creed", written by Richard Bosley. It is directed by Prof. Bill Meilen, and the parts are read by members of the academic community.

Friday, March 8

Liberation Film

"A Luta Continua" will be shown twice, first at 12 noon in SUB 142 and then at 8:00 p.m. in TL-11 of the Henry Marshall Tory Building (112th St. and Saskatchewan Drive).

Saturday, March 9

Dental Week

DENTAL WEEK IS COMING-- Mar. 9 - 15.

Bicycle Race???

There will be a bicycle race inside HUB Mall from 1 - 4 p.m.

Beverly Ross

Beverly Ross will be in the Meditation Room at 9 p.m. Admission is \$1.50 at the door.

Cello Symposium

There will be a concert in Con Hall to conclude a two-day Cello Symposium. The concert will consist of music for cellos alone and in combination with other instruments. 8:00 p.m. No charge.

Sunday, March 10

Organ Recital

Carol Otto, Grad. student in the Dept. of Music, will present her graduate organ recital at 4:15 p.m. in All Saints' Cathedral. No charge.

Wind Ensemble

Music by Mendelssohn, Milhaud and Schoenberg, among others, will be featured at the Symphonic Wind Ensemble concert, in Con Hall at 3 p.m. It will be conducted by Prof. Pier of the Music Dept. No charge.

Monday, March 11

Cello Recital

Barbara Morris, third-year Bachelor of Music student will present her junior cello recital at 5 p.m. in Con Hall. No admission will be charged.

Mezzo Soprano

Mezzo Soprano, Audrey Olsen, fourth-year Bachelor of Music student, will present her senior voice recital in Con Hall at 8 p.m. No charge.

Energy Crisis

Jim Laxer, outspoken Waffle theor-

etician and author of "The Energy Poker Game" will speak at noon in the SUB Theatre. He will speak on "The International Energy Crises".

More Energy

Jim Laxer will be part of a panel that will include Mr. Hans Maciej of the Canadian Compradore Petroleum Association, Dr. Jim Russell of the Committee for an Independent Canada, and moderator Dr. P. Meekison, chairperson of the U. of A.'s political science department. The panel will speak at 8 p.m. in TL-11 of the Tory Building. The topic to be discussed is "Canada's Remaining Oil and Natural Gas Reserves: Who Should Develop Them?"

Tuesday, March 12

Native Land Claims

Jim Antoine of the Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood will speak

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Martel amplifier tuner, speakers and BFR turntable. \$100. Phone 439-0448 after 6 p.m.

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1966 Meteor. Good working condition. Phone 436-2302 after 6 p.m.

in the SUB Theatre at noon. He will be speaking on "Native People and the Land Claim Settlement in the Northwest Territories".

Ongoing Events

Transcendental Meditation

An Introductory Lecture on TM will be held every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Grad. Students' Lounge on the 14th floor of Tory.

Women in Literature

Grant MacEwan Community College is presenting a free noon hour course on women in literature every Monday and Friday from noon to 1 p.m. in the music room of the Centennial Library. Downtown office workers are encouraged to bring their own lunches to the informal sessions. For more info. phone 425-8810.

1 set of bass reflex stereo speakers, hand-made extremely high quality, approx. 3' high and 2'x2'. \$300 or best offer. Phone 433-6105 evenings.

Older high chair. \$5. 439-6907.

Telefunken tape recorder. \$150. Phone Terry 433-0803 for details after 5 p.m.

Wanted: a single driving harness for medium sized horse. Also cart and/or cutter. Call 1-777-4459.

Wanted: Men's skates, sizes 8 and 11, and women's skates size 7. Phone 433-4608.

EMPLOYMENT

Part-time selling jobs available. 433-1796 after 5 p.m.

Experienced typist will type essays, thesis, correspondence, etc. Will collect and deliver. Phone Helen 452-3853.

For typing: neat, accurate typing 50 cents a page for 1st 5 pages, 40 cents a page thereafter. Title page free. Phone 482-4908 after 5 p.m.

LOST

Reward for the return of a gold NAIT ring suspended on a long gold chain. Phone Carol at 435-5974.

MISCELLANEOUS

Folk Guitarist looking for people to join and create music with. Phone anytime 432-2166.

Interested in forming a band? Call Eugene at 484-3605.

Would Len Wheeler of the Camera Club or anyone knowing his whereabouts please contact 434-2605 on an urgent matter.

Grad Students: The Happy Hour has arrived. 4 - 6 p.m. every Friday at the Grad House. Relax in the lazy atmosphere, drink some beer or wine and eat a little. Evening hours will be 9:00 p.m. - 12:00 p.m. 11039-Saskatchewan Drive.

If you really love people and are thinking how you could be of some help to humanity, call the counsellor of the Edmonton Christian Social Club, at 479-0126.

Tutoring in French: Adults, children, students, at any time. English instruction given to any new Canadians. 426-0813

HUB manager resigns

Fulton Frederickson, manager of the U of A Students' Union's Housing Union Building (HUB) has resigned amid flying rumours of conflict of interest.

"Mr. Frederickson's resignation is effective immediately," said Students' Union general manager Darrel Ness in a telephone interview last Friday.

"I received Mr. Frederickson's resignation on Monday (Feb. 25)," said Ness.

When asked whether or not Frederickson's resignation was directly linked with the conflict of interest charges first reported in POUNDMAKER's Feb. 18-24 edition, Mr. Ness said that he could not offer any comment on that at the present time but that "I will be making a report on the question to the Students' Council Monday night (March 4). The whole matter will be cleared up then."

It is alleged that, while the maintenance firm Scandinavian Janitors was under contract to service HUB from August 1972 to August 1973, Frederickson was receiving monthly cheques valued at \$100 from the firm.

The question was originally raised in a Students' Council meeting on Feb. 11 by Science Rep Jim Talbot.

"I want a public statement about it," said Talbot last Friday. Presumably this will be Ness's submission to the council tonight.

When asked whether or not he

felt the matter should be pursued further, or if the council would consider pursuing it further Talbot said, "Council has shown a decided reluctance to prosecute these things... in the past."

"You know what happened with Delaney--nothing."

(Patrick Delaney, former academic vice-president of the Students Council, resigned when it was discovered last month that he had received loaned monies to attend conferences on behalf of the U of A Students' Union that were ear-marked for the Union but had failed to turn these monies back to the Union.)

"Judging on Council's past record," said Talbot, "they're going to accept his resignation and let it go at that."

Talbot qualified the actions that could conceivably be taken. "It's not a cut and dry thing. From the people I've talked to, it's not a crime--just poor business practice."

When asked whether or not anyone had yet been considered to fill the post Frederickson has vacated, Darrel Ness said, "No, our planning just hasn't gone that far yet."

HUB was financed and is owned by the U of A Students' Union. It is a two block long apartment complex that is meant to provide low cost housing for students. The main floor is given over to a mall containing small shops.



Yes this is the building where the notorious crime took place. Could this be the beginning of the U of A's own little watergate, leading right to the highest offices of the land? But then again perhaps we could solve these minor crimes of our entrusted financial administrators by forcing them to live for 3 years in this cubbyholed fallout shelter.

New birth control method

The Sympto-thermal method is among the more highly effective methods of birth control, along with the Pill, according to Dr. Christopher Tietze, assistant director of the Biological Medical Division of the Population Council of New York.

Serena, a Service for the Regulation of Natality, is an organization in Edmonton which gives information on this natural method of birth control.

This method involves a woman learning to recognize her fertility cycle by her symptoms and her body temperature. Each morning she takes her temperature, preferably intravaginally, and marks it on her chart. She will normally have a lower basal body temperature for the first phase of her cycle. When her temperature rises for the second phase, generally 0.4 to 0.6 degrees, she abstains for three consecutive readings. After this she is infertile again.

During her fertile period she will also notice an increase in cervical mucus, as well as other individual symptoms.

While a fever, a late night, or a

bit too much to drink may alter this temperature pattern, a woman soon comes to know her own cycle. Used properly, this method is claimed to have a use effectiveness of 0.8 to 0.6 pregnancies per 100 woman years. This compares with the Pill's 0.13 to 0.17.

Frances Jazrawy, Provincial Co-ordinator of Serena, says many couples prefer this method. Reasons most often cited are religion, health (no side effects) and aesthetics.

Serena sends a teaching couple to give an evening presentation upon request. Instruction is given to both husband and wife. This encourages communication in the marriage and gives both responsibility for birth control. The husband enjoys being involved, says Jazrawy.

The organization is non-denominational and will also give information to single girls. More information can be obtained by writing Serena at 3472-87 Street, Edmonton or by telephoning 462-7015.

by Susan Falconer

Status of Women Forum

The Edmonton Council of Options for Women is sponsoring an informal discussion with Dr. Katie Cooke, chairperson of the federal Advisory Council of the Status of Women. The meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 6, at 8:00 p.m. at Molson's Edmonton House, 10439-120 Street.

The Advisory Council on the Status of Women is composed of 30 people from across Canada, appointed by the Minister responsible for the status of women council to advise the federal government on matters relating specifically to the position of women in Canada. Some of the present priority areas of the council include early action by the federal government in the areas of:

- establishing a federal human rights commission

- amending legislation to ensure equal access to job opportunities, equal equitable pensions and fringe benefit rights, inclusion of homemakers in the Canada Pension Plan

- changing property rights within a marriage relationship
- extension and improvement of child care services

- amendments to the Citizenship Act to give women equal rights to confer citizenship on their children

The public is invited to attend and participate in the discussion with Dr. Cooke.



Chile's junta compared to Hitler's Nazis

OTTAWA (CUP) -- The special Chilean Immigration Program will admit 600 to 800 people to Canada, Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced Feb. 27. 275 refugees have already arrived in Canada. Another 302 have received final authorization and will immigrate in the next few months.

As of Feb. 20, another 592 are awaiting the results of background and medical checks.

According to Immigration Department figures then, the fates of 33 to 200 victims of the military junta are now being scrutinized for their "eligibility" to become landed immigrants in Canada.

The Immigration Department said in a press release on Feb. 25 that 1,654 refugees made "special applications" to come to Canada. It should be noted that "special applications" refer mainly to people from other Latin American countries who immigrated to Chile and found themselves in an especially dangerous situation when the Allende government was overthrown by the military coup on Sept. 4.

These figures do not take into account the many Chileans who supported Allende and then found themselves deprived of employment and subject to arrest when the generals took over. Some reports indicate as many as 1000 applications a day were received by the special immigration officers sent from Canada to the Santiago embassy.

Canadian immigration officers from Chile reported on Feb. 10, they were swamped by applications from potential immigrants and termed the Chile situation an "administrative crisis of major proportions."

Apparently the Canadian government has solved this crisis quite simply. They have placed a ceiling of 600 to 800 on applications to be approved and have announced: "Immigration staff (in Chile) will be reduced on March 1."

Andras said of the 1,654 "special" applications already processed, 300 people have been found "inadmissible" under Canadian law.

An Immigration Department spokesperson when questioned said that "inadmissible under Canadian law" could refer to a number of things. "We have to take into account not only security reason," he said. "There are also health and economic reasons why they cannot be admitted to our country."

"Take for example an application that passed by my desk the other day. It was from an old man, a worker with a wife and three children. He would be unable to find a job here in Canada easily."

His application was refused even though he may have voted for Allende or supported him thus being fired from his job Chole.

In such cases, the "humanitarian" response of the Canadian government which was so well publicized in the case of Hungarian refugees has been suspended.

Of the other 3,000 applicants "who are inadmissible" under Canadian law, the Immigration department has nothing to say.

Reports from refugees newly arrived in Canada bring news of exit taxes imposed by the junta. The basic tax is \$470--\$285 to get out of the country, \$60 airport tax and \$125 for a passport. The average wage of a Chilean worker is \$45 a month.

Professionals who face unemployment and imprisonment under the new laws must pay an exit tax of, on the average, \$11,000.

Meanwhile, as Canadian government officials were making their decisions regarding the fates of thousands of Chileans, M. Hortensia Allende was speaking to the United Nations Human Rights Commission and asking them to condemn the junta for "genocidal repression".

She said the Human Rights Commission could save "from imprisonment or death many Chileans who are now being persecuted with a cruelty only comparable to that exercised by Hitler's Nazis."

The Canadian government has declared the crisis is over and "the most urgent cases have dealt with."

South Afrika makes secret deal with U.S.

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- South Africa's Minister of Information completed a secret two-week visit to the US at the end of January in which he met with high level Pentagon officials, Vice President Gerald Ford, and other well-placed political officials.

The Defense Department has confirmed that Dr. Cornelius Mulder met with Vice Admiral Ray Peet, the senior officer for International Security Affairs while in the United States. Peet's office negotiations and monitors agreements with foreign governments on military operating rights and facilities.

Peet deals with the sale of military equipment abroad, and serves as liaison between foreign buyers and US industrial exporters of military hardware. He also arranges financing for such projects and provides credit facilities when necessary.

Officially the US adheres to the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa which prohibits all providing or selling of arms to that country. However, US corporations like Cessna and Piper have sold light aircraft to the South Afri-

cans -- supposedly only for "civilian use." Apparently fearful that publicity might arouse protest and make it difficult for him to meet with high level American politicians, Mulder left South Africa very quietly. Only after he had met with Vice President Ford did the South Africans lift their official silence.

Mulder also managed to meet with Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, House Minority Leader Tip O'Neill, Chairman Thomas Morgan of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Senate Majority Whip Robert Griffin, Senator John Tower of Texas and Governor Ronald Reagan.

Radio South Africa, the official government radio station, termed the trip "highly significant" and "fruitful", and said it symbolized "the refreshing new outlook on foreign policy which the present US administration has adopted."

In addition to being named frequently as a possible future Prime Minister of South Africa, Mulder is known as a hard-liner on his country's policies. He has promoted the idea of closer relations with black African nations to lessen South Africa's isolation, while holding strictly to segregationist apartheid policies at home.

Liberation aid stalled

OTTAWA (CUP) -- After a flurry of activity by Portuguese, South African and British diplomats, Mitchell Sharp has ordered that humanitarian assistance grants to African liberation movements be delayed until the policy is debated in Parliament.

The grants, announced at the beginning of February, were to be administered through non-governmental agencies like the World Council of Churches, Oxfam, World University Service, Canadian University Service Overseas and other voluntary groups.

Projects under consideration include support for refugees from the Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique, Rhodesia and South-West Africa. Other proposals involve support for commercial development and medical programs within Portuguese claimed areas that the guerrilla movements have liberated.

Conservative factions within the Canadian business world reacted with outrage to Canadian government support of liberation movements and urged the government to reconsider.

Many Canadian newspaper editors published editorials and letters to the editor opposing the humanitarian assistance program and pressure groups have joined with foreign diplomats to lobby against the program on Parliament Hill.

The decision to make grants to the African movements signalled a change in Canadian foreign policy first outlined at the Commonwealth meetings in Ottawa last August and reaffirmed by Sharp at the United Nations in September.

Sharp said then that Canada recognized the "legitimacy" of the African struggle to "win full human rights and self determination" and was studying ways to broaden its humanitarian support of African peoples' movements.

Waffle speaker on campus

Jim Laxer, outspoken head of the Ontario Waffle Caucus and author of the definitive book on Canada's energy sell-out to the United States, "The Energy Poker Game: The Politics of the Continental Resources Deal", will be speaking twice next Monday, March 11, on the U. of A. campus.

At noon in the SUB Theatre Laxer will speak on "The International Energy Crisis". Then at 8:00 p.m., he will participate in a panel discussion on "Canada's Remaining Oil and Natural Gas Reserves: Who Should Develop Them?"

Other speakers on the evening panel will include Mr. Hans Maciej of the Canadian (sic) Petroleum Association and Dr. Jim Russell of the Committee for an Independent Canada. The panel's moderator will be Dr. P. Meekison, the chairperson of the political science department at the U. of A.

The two forums are part of a series of three forums being presented by the U of A Students' Union and the U of A Student Christian Movement that are concerned with Energy and Land Claim Settlements in the Northwest Territories.

The third forum in the series will be presented at noon in the SUB Theatre on the U. of A. campus. Jim Antoine of the Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood will speak on "Native People and the Land Claim Settlement in the Northwest Territories".

Dr. P. J. Gaudet
Dr. D. G. Kot
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Claire Culhane: a Responsible Intellectual

In the sixties Noam Chomsky wrote the article, "The Responsibility of the Intellectuals", in which he argued that because of the availability of the information and of their ready access to it, intellectuals bore a greater responsibility for their country's actions than others.

Chomsky was talking specifically of the Vietnam war, but his arguments can readily be applied to other issues. I have my reservations about Chomsky's view, simply because it seems to me that intellectuals are as much a result of their historical past as anyone else, and are as likely to be reactionary and intolerant.

Nevertheless, the article is strangely compelling, especially when one realises that an acquaintance with it removes at least the defense which might otherwise be invoked, namely the argument from ignorance.

Over the last three weeks or so I have had occasion to remind myself of Chomsky's article, when I experienced first hand the incredible complacency and ignorance of certain of the faculty and administrative staff at the U of A.

In the first of a two-part article I shall consider the departmental response to the visit by Claire Culhane to Edmonton. Next week I shall discuss the recent series of lectures given by the visiting French scholar, Mikel Dufrenne. I shall argue that in both instances certain staff members at the U of A displayed a complacency, arrogance and ignorance incongruent with the privileged position they enjoy and that either they must relinquish this position or else accept the responsibility Chomsky charges them with.

For if I am right, contra Chomsky, in maintaining that the responsibility of intellectuals is no greater than anyone else's, except to the extent that they read Chomsky's article and thus cannot any longer maintain the false stand of neutrality, then they cannot

expect any privilege not enjoyed by others.

Either way involves an end to complacency, an end to ignorance and a start to some kind of positive practice on their part.

Last week I wrote in a report of amazing Hovel benefit, that those who are most sincere are often the last to get a hearing.

Claire Culhane is one of the most sincere people I know and she has been trying, ever since her return from Vietnam in 1968, to get her report on what she experienced there, accepted and considered by the Canadian government.

From the response I received from certain departments at the U of A prior to her Edmonton visit, the same callous disregard exists here as well.

Claire's report concerned the extent to which the Canadian government's so-called aid programme to Vietnam was complicit in promoting the war effort of the U. S. there.

She has recently returned from a visit to both the North and the South, and found evidence that showed that Canada is still complicit in this regard and has not even begun to fulfill its obligation to give aid to the North!

In order to get as wide a hearing as possible for Claire I endeavoured to get endorsements for a talk and discussion by her from certain of the University departments.

I also hoped that an honorarium might be forthcoming, as is standard practice for visiting speakers. Claire has no independent income and no qualifications that would enable her to find highly-paid employment.

Her lecture tours are done almost entirely at her own expense, out of her deep sense of commitment.

This then was the scenario. The response was enlightening.

Dr. Alan Dobbs of the Psychology Department could not understand the relevancy of such a discussion, even though, as I pointed out to him, psychological warfare, as with many other weapons, had been used on an unprecedented scale in Vietnam by the U. S.

And, of course, psychological warfare is predicated on the work, and at times with the full support, of psychologists. But, Dobbs pointed out, though the psychologist as private citizen might be interested, as a professional he would only be interested in what trained psychologists had to say, and Claire Culhane was not one of these, was she?

What Claire could do however, which many a trained psychologist could not, would be to report first-hand, on the consequences of the work of certain such professionals.

Dobbs eventually admitted that her talk might just fit into the area of political psychology, an area not covered by his department but rather by the political science department.

Professor J. P. Meekison, chairman of political science, said I should write, giving full details, to Professor T. Pocklington, for he was in charge of a new committee, set up to deal with just such things.

I wrote as suggested, but have yet to receive any reply either from Pocklington or anyone else in that department.

Someone else committed to the schizophrenic "private citizen--professional" view of the intellectual, is Charles Hobart, chairman of the sociology department.

Professor A. Matejko had suggested I write to Hobart, giving full details, after he had shown concern that the subject might be "political" and be diffi-

cult for the department to become involved with.

Matejko has shown his reticence towards "political" issues before, when, having shown interest in the Kraft boycott from a consumer and marketing point of view, made it clear that he had no wish to become involved with any of the political ramifications.

In his reply Hobart told me that when an academic department sponsors or endorses a speaker, "the content of the lecture is relevant to the subject matter of the sponsoring department."

He felt that it was not appropriate for a sociology department to promote talks "which are only slightly relevant to academic sociology", and he felt that Claire's talk would fall into this category.

One wonders whether Professor Hobart feels it equally inappropriate for sociologists to promote wars, as many did by working for the Rand corporation in Vietnam, and as others did by not denouncing this work of their colleagues. Or does Professor Hobart feel that the promotion of war is "relevant to academic sociology" in that it provides re-

cont'd on page 8

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The GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION will be conducting elections for the following positions. All Graduate Students are eligible.

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SECRETARY
TREASURER
G. S. A. Delegate to General Faculties Council
Editor of G. S. A. Newsletter
G. S. A. Delegate to Senate
Plus: Assistant Editor of G. S. A. Newsletter
4 Members of G. S. A. Housing Committee

Elections at March G. S. A. Council Meeting, March 12, 1974 at 7:30 p.m. in Tory 14-6. Nominations from the floor or by calling X1175 (G. S. A. office).

B) General Faculties Council (G. F. C.) positions: One representative from the following areas:

Agriculture
Arts
Business Administration & Commerce
Dentistry & Law
Education & Library Science
Engineering
Medicine & Nursing
Pharmacy
Physical Education
Science

Candidate must hand in a completed nomination form (available now from G. S. A. office, Room 232 Assiniboia Hall) to that office by Friday, March 22, 1974 at 4:00 p.m. Election will be held on Friday April 5, 1974.

NOTE: G. F. C. has approved an at-large representation scheme, rather than drawing the Graduate Students from 10 different areas. If this request is approved by G. F. C. prior to the election, an at-large candidate procedure will be followed.

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that a Messiah might free us ...

Until we understood.

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our Revolution
is a great flower
to which each day
new petals are added.

The petals are the land
reconquered,
the people freed,
the fields cultivated,
schools and hospitals.

Our Dream has the size
of Freedom.

FRELIMO, 1969

Not without some undue hesitation, I approached the Dar Es Salaam Headquarters of FRELIMO (the liberation movement for Mozambique, which is currently fighting to free its country from Portuguese colonial rule).

It was August 25, 1973, and a long awaited interview with a FRELIMO official was about to materialize.

As I waited in the outer office, I could not help but notice the iron-barred windows and doors which surrounded me: a grim reminder of the assassination of Dr. Eduardo Mondlane (first leader of FRELIMO) which had taken place in that same office, some four years before.

After a short wait, I was escorted into a small back office, by a young soft-spoken Mozambican who gave his name as Zachariah Kupela, and stated himself to be "a militant with FRELIMO". He explained that he was currently working in Tanzania for FRELIMO, in the area of foreign affairs; but that he had "of course" spent the past few years as a freedom fighter inside Mozambique.

Most of the following information has been taken directly from that interview.

Pre-European History

Prior to the European "discovery" of Southern Africa, there flourished a number of wealthy African trading civilizations all along the eastern coast. These kingdoms traded gold (from Zimbabwe in the interior) and ivory with countries of the Persian Gulf, and as far away as China.

There is even record of an African Chief having sent a giraffe by boat to the Emperor of China, as early as the year 1200 A. D.

When Vasco de Gama reached Mozambique in 1492, he was welcomed by the African people; and in fact, some books indicate he also accepted the gift of a navigator to show him the way to India.

Three years later, Vasco de Gama



once again returned -- only this time in search of gold.

With the military advantage which gun powder offered the Portuguese, the coastal cities were plundered and eventually destroyed. It is interesting to note however, that due to the determined resistance of the African people, the Portuguese were not able to firmly take control until 1918.

Colonialism Under Portugal

In 1926, Antonio Salazar became the new dictator of Portugal, stating he planned to create the "Estado Novo" (based on the model of Mussolini's Italy).

Salazar immediately took steps to tighten Portugal's stranglehold on its three colonies (Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea Bissau/Cape Verde Islands).

Citizens were classified as either "civilized" (i. e. white-skinned) or "uncivilized" (i. e. black-skinned). Those of the "uncivilized" category were denied the right to organize any mode of self-defense for themselves (whether political, social, or cultural). They were also denied any and all right to participate in government.

I asked Zachariah Kupela what forms colonial rule takes, and what this means for his people. He replied:

"The Portuguese do not abide by the democratic way of life, not even in Portugal. The people have no right to decide for their future. It is the 30 or so ruling families who decide this ..."

"In Mozambique it is very bad. The Portuguese regime has done nothing for the people; there is very little medical service or education. 97% of the people in my country are illiterate -- that is what the Portuguese regime has done for them."

"In the 'occupied' zones, that is, the areas occupied by Portugal, there exists forced labour camps. This means to take the people by force from their homes and families to work on the foreigners' (and the Portuguese) plantations; or to work by force to construct the roads."

"There are areas where the Portuguese regime has forbidden the cultivation of anything other than cotton. For instance, some time before the people were able to grow their own subsistence crops (maize, rice, cassava), but now they must produce only cotton -- cotton, which is sent to Portugal to the factories there, and for the sole benefit of the Portuguese."

"This means that our people are still living in misery. Even though they work very hard, it renders nothing for them. Further, 100,000 people yearly are exported to the South African mines to work. So many people are returning mutilated from the explosions in the mines, others return diseased because of the very bad conditions in which they must work. And yet they do not get any compensation for this. In fact, the people are not receiving directly the money from the South Africans. But instead, the money goes to the Portuguese regime, and then after the miners have returned back to Mozambique, they receive only some of that money ... and many people, too, are being exported to Rhodesia to work on the tobacco plantations -- not only men and women, but children too."

Armed Struggle Begins

African resistance to foreign rule has taken many forms since the very beginnings of colonialism. In rural areas, people tried to counter Portuguese exploitation by organizing agricultural co-operatives; in the urban areas a Black nationalist group, the "African League" was initiated. Both attempts were quickly crushed, and all political activity forced underground.

Then in 1947 and 1948, workers from the towns and plantations conducted a series of strikes on Mozambique docks and plantations. In retaliation,

the Portuguese deported several of the key leaders to an island off the west coast of Africa.

In 1956, Portuguese police killed 49 striking African dock workers for refusing to return to work.

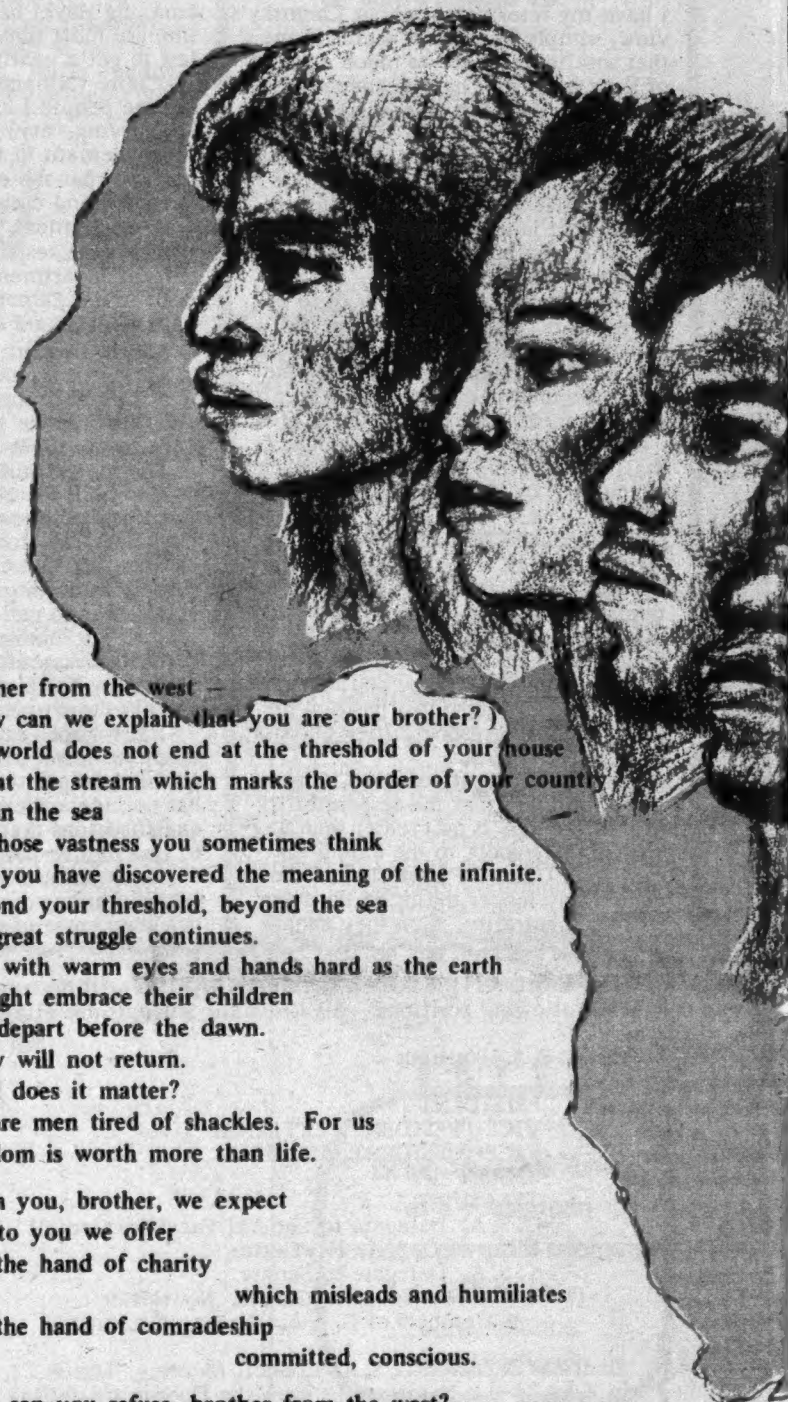
On June 14, 1960, in the town of Mueda, 500 unarmed men, women and children were surrounded and massacred by Portuguese troops. They had been participating in an otherwise peaceful demonstration which asked for "more pay and more liberty".

FRELIMO is Born

By then it had become clear that spontaneous local resistance would result only in repression and death. The need for a strong militant nationalist movement was recognized.

In 1962, under the leadership of Dr. Eduardo Mondlane (Mozambique born, educated in Portugal and United States; former professor at Syracuse University), three underground organizations united to form FRELIMO. Initially their campaign took the form of intensive political mobilization of the people inside Mozambique so that they might understand the aims and objectives (and needs) of FRELIMO and why the armed struggle had become necessary. Then on September 25, 1964 the armed struggle was launched.

The enemy was defined as the colonial regime which suppresses the Mozambique people -- it was NOT defined in terms of race, color, or nationality.



Brother from the west --
(How can we explain that you are our brother?)
the world does not end at the threshold of your house
nor at the stream which marks the border of your country
nor in the sea
in whose vastness you sometimes think
that you have discovered the meaning of the infinite.
Beyond your threshold, beyond the sea
the great struggle continues.
Men with warm eyes and hands hard as the earth
at night embrace their children
and depart before the dawn.
Many will not return.
What does it matter?
We are men tired of shackles. For us
freedom is worth more than life.

From you, brother, we expect
and to you we offer
not the hand of charity
which misleads and humiliates
but the hand of comradeship
committed, conscious.

How can you refuse, brother from the west?

"A Luta Continua" is a film
ples and areas of Mozambique
liberation movement that is led

The film will be shown two
Centennial Library Theatre at
March 7 and again at 8:00 p.m.
room TL-11 of the Henry Mark
U of A campus (112 St. and Sa

There is an introduction to
very briefly but very clearly
economic, political and milit
the people of Mozambique are
selves. Their goal is to creat
new society in which there wi
of man by man.

The Liberation Movement in Mozambique



about the liberated people and about FRELIMO, the ending the struggle. See this week. First in the 7:45 p.m. on Thursday, then on Friday, March 8, in the Tóry Building on the Skatchewan Drive). The film which explains the historical, geographic, and political situation within which the people are struggling to liberate themselves from the Portuguese colonial regime, and to establish new institutions and a society free from exploitation and oppression.

And, time and time again, in my discussions with FRELIMO militants it was emphasized to me that FRELIMO was not anti-white, but rather that it wished to restore democratic rights to all people -- Black and White alike.

Or, in the words of Zachariah Kupela: "Our objective is to struggle against those forces which act to suppress our people -- the Administration, the Secret Police, and the Army -- not the Portuguese civilians, but rather, the Portuguese colonial regime."

Life in the Liberated Areas

Roughly 25% of Mozambique is "liberated territory". Or in other words, FRELIMO now effectively controls some 200,000 sq. km. north of the Zambezi River, and is responsible for the lives of some 1,200,000 people who are currently living there.

Under the auspices of FRELIMO, life within the freed areas is democratically governed, with elections taking place on the village, regional and provincial levels. FRELIMO also conducts literacy and medical training programs; with the freedom fighters playing an active role not only in fighting but also teaching people to read and write, and in helping to cultivate the fields and harvest the crops.

For it is the aspiration of FRELIMO that its "promise of a better life" for the people of Mozambique might be realized even in the midst of warfare.

Almost all agricultural production and marketing is carried out through a series of locally-run cooperatives. Feeding the people however, is still a difficult task, and malnutrition is a major problem. This is mainly due to the widespread use of herbicides and napalm dropped by the Portuguese military in the liberated zones in an effort to starve the people -- and therefore FRELIMO -- into submission.

The Role of Women in FRELIMO

Again, in the words of Zachariah Kupela: "There will be no total liberation if a part of society is still being oppressed. Thus, the struggle for the emancipation of women continues to be one of FRELIMO's most basic concerns."

Since October 1966 women have been involved at all levels in FRELIMO, including direct combat and as commanders.

Women have also demonstrated that they have a key role to play in the mobilization and political education of both the people and the soldiers themselves.

In fact, women have proven better able to perform this task than men for two reasons. First, it is easier for women to approach other women; and second, the men are more easily convinced of the important role of women when confronted with the unusual sight of confident and capable female militants (as opposed to the traditionally passive role of women) who are themselves the best examples of what they are propounding.

The War Itself

In response to the "guerilla" offensive in northern Mozambique, Portugal has strengthened its ties with the minority racist governments of Rhodesia and South Africa.

One of the joint undertakings of the three regimes has been the building of the Cabora Bassa dam, a massive hydro-electric project on the Zambezi River. It is designed to provide much needed power to South Africa in particular. It is also strategically located in such a manner that upon completion it could play a very effective role in blocking FRELIMO's progress southward.

The Portuguese claim they have the support of the Mozambique people for Cabora Bassa because it is helping to develop the country. On the other hand, FRELIMO (recognized in 1972 by UN General Assembly as being "the authentic representatives of the true aspirations of the people there") has rejected the Portuguese claims, and in fact the dam site has become the target of a new front opened late last year.

This new front also seriously threatens the rich sugar estates of the lower Zambezi, the Gonongosa game reserve (tourist centre) and the Beira-Rhodesia road and railway.

World Reaction

In 1960 and again in 1972, the United Nations General Assembly condemned the Portuguese presence in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau and registered protests against the atrocities which were being committed by the Portuguese troops.

Several of the United Nations agencies (FAO, ILO, WHO, UNESCO) provide financial and other support for reconstruction and development, literacy training, medical supplies, etc. for use by FRELIMO within the liberated zones.

Financial and other support is also received from the World Council of Churches, the YWCA, CUSO, OXFAM, and Development and Peace.

Sweden, Holland, Denmark, the Soviet Union, China, Australia and a number of independent African nations (eg. Tanzania) also provide aid directly to the liberated zones under FRELIMO, and Canada is currently looking at adopting a similar policy. In the case of the Soviet Union, China and Tanzania, much needed military aid and training for FRELIMO are also being given.

On the other hand, Portugal continues to receive military training and arms



A FRELIMO liberation fighter.

from its NATO (of which Canada is a member) allies. Of late, it has received Harvard fighter jets and Puma helicopters (previously used by the United States in Viet Nam), the latter being of particularly effective use in anti-guerilla warfare.

Ironically, NATO claims that its aid to Portugal is only being used in Europe, not for the purpose of maintaining the colonial war effort.

Multinational corporations also play a significant role in maintaining Portuguese presence in the colonies. Alcan of Canada, for example, is providing a significant portion of the materials used in the construction of the Cabora Bassa dam. In Angola, Gulf Oil is active in the Cabinda area. These, combined with the profits of various cash crops (coffee, sisal, cotton, cashewnuts) provide Portugal with the income which allows her to allocate 51% of her GNP to military expenditures each year.

What You Can Do to Help

Mitchell Sharp recently announced that Canada was giving consideration to supporting development projects (through Canadian non-governmental organizations) in the liberated areas of Angola and Mozambique, but that the decision was being delayed to allow for public debate here in Canada.

Initial reaction by the press has been somewhat negative.

If you support Canada getting involved, write your letter now! Address it to Mitchell Sharp, House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario; and send a copy to your MP and also to your local newspaper.

Boycott Portuguese wines (Faisca, Mateus) and all Angola brands of coffee. Don't buy General Foods or Nestle's coffee. Instead, do buy: NABOB, GOODHOST, MOTHER PARKER'S, PRIDE OF ARABIA, STERLING, and RED ROSE.

Support the efforts of FRELIMO in the liberated zones.

Donations can be sent to:

FRELIMO
P. O. Box 15274
Dar Es Salaam
Tanzania
East Africa

And above all let other Canadians know what is going on.

by D. Ransom

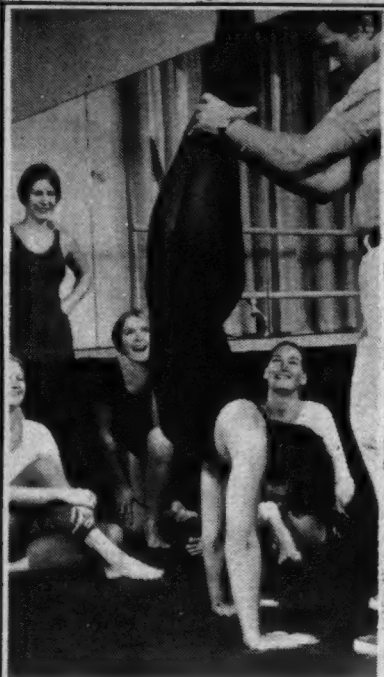
Claire Culhane

cont'd from page 5

search opportunities?

Bill Eastman, from the philosophy department, said that they were unable to endorse Claire because the week of her visit had been given over to the Dufrenne series of lectures, sponsored jointly by the Philosophy Department and Canada Council.

However, to make me feel better,



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he said that talks sponsored by his department only attracted about 15 people anyway, thus beautifully missing, or avoiding, the point of principle involved. (One wonders if the philosophy department would have been quite so ready to endorse the lectures by Mikel Dufrenne had they known what he was going to talk about. But more on that next week.)

Since Claire was a nurse in Vietnam, I thought that the school of nursing might enjoy the opportunity to endorse such a distinguished colleague. But again the schizophrenic view prevailed.

In her reply, Ruth McClure, director of the school, told me that the feeling of the executive of the council of the school of nursing was "that interest and support for such causes rests with each individual student and faculty member".

I was told, however, that this should not be interpreted as "indifference to or lack of sympathy to her cause", which seems to deny the possibility that perhaps the cause of peace in Vietnam should be her concern too, as well as the concern of her school, the university, and the nation.

Dr. R. S. Patterson of the faculty of education told me that he had spoken to a number of his colleagues but that they had "not shown much interest".

The history department had two visiting speakers that week and did not feel that they could entertain the possibility of endorsing anyone else.

My letter to Professor H. T. Lewis of the anthropology department remains unanswered.

Let me say right now that I have no dislike for the people I have mentioned and that my object is not to denigrate

anyone. I am concerned with the casualness with which they all dismiss the possibility that one way or another they are involved, and the casualness with which they are able to make distinctions between different disciplines and between "private" and "professional" citizen.

None of the people I spoke to seemed to have heard of Claire Culhane, and none of them came to the talk which Claire was able to give eventually, in the SUB, after even the Students' Union had pulled out of its endorsement at the last minute.

Whether or not Chomsky is right in charging intellectuals with a greater responsibility than others, it does concern me that they are able to deny the relevancy of world issues to the work going on in their own departments.

Just what is the relevance of "academic" psychology, sociology, or philosophy, if it finds itself unable, or unwilling, to deal with something as large and horrifying as the Vietnam war?

And perhaps even more pertinent, just what is the relevance of the "academic" professional if he is only able to deal with such issues by adopting his "other" guise of "private" citizen?

Professor G. Nettler, from sociology, once said that universities were for the "production of useless knowledge". As a descriptive statement of certain universities now perhaps he was right. But the real question surely is, should they be?

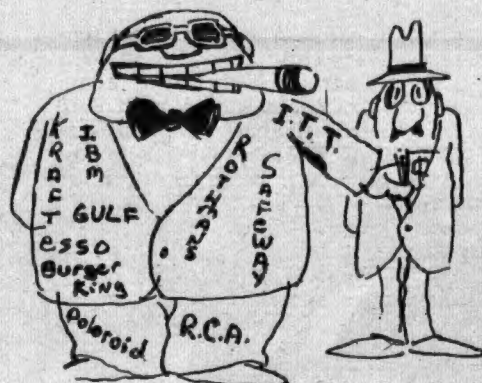
Next week I shall discuss the performance of certain intellectuals, when, unable to prevent the discussion of some unpopular topic, they find themselves involved and, to a certain degree, naked.

by Roger Swan

Junta Pays Off

WASHINGTON (PRENSA LATINA - CUPI) -- The Chilean military junta paid more than a million and a half dollars to the Anaconda Copper Company as indemnification for the nationalization of its properties in Chile in 1971 during the Allende government.

This is the first result of the conversations held by the representatives of the junta and the American company.



Art Forum

cont'd from page 11

In an afterview, it would be hard to call the hearing conclusive. The panel gave the impression of trying to gather a consensus; and Victoria, which they were to visit later in the day, was yet to be counted in.

On the whole, they seemed more willing to discuss general questions of procedure than specific local problems. If this meeting is any indicator, it would seem that Alberta artists will spend a few more years out in the cold.

by Glenn Guillet

Labatt's Blue smiles along with you.

Writer defends 15 year old perfect idiot

POUNDMAKER Collective;

I was amused by the article by Mr. D. Walde concerning his views about Guru Maharaj-Ji (Vol. 2, No. 30). It is unfortunate that he could not have had a more personal contact with the Knowledge that Maharaj-Ji reveals, for I'm sure he would be singing a different tune.

Upon close examination of our society it is very easy to see that we are getting further and further away from any notion of peace whatsoever. Political leaders talk about peace but somehow overlook the fact that it is impossible for nations to be at peace without the individuals in each nation to be at peace with themselves; the parts make up the whole.

Guru Maharaj-Ji is revealing a way of achieving continuous peace of mind by directly experiencing the "source" of peace within us.

The reason for the dissatisfaction and lack of peace is the way we think. From the time we are born we learn to relate to our environment in the way that is "most comfortable"; we learn from experience what is supposedly right and wrong and soon we have a system of patterns and habits of thought to be utilized in handling what society calls "reality". Our minds are like a computer, programmed with experiences of the past. With this mind we can analyze, compare, isolate, store, retrieve, and at best formulate and speculate with the information we receive from our senses. It is possible, however, to bypass all this mucking about and experience that level of consciousness where our thoughts come from before they've been through all this processing, i.e. pure thought. This is the place sought by all systems of consciousness development -- yoga, Gestalt, all forms of meditation, etc.

The Knowledge revealed by Guru Maharaj-Ji is something everyone already possesses, yet it remains to be realized. It is meditation upon four different manifestations of the creative

energy that is sustaining your life. One of the "methods" enables you to meditate all the time and enhances rather than inhibits your daily activity.

Unity is not multiplicity; it is only our minds that make enlightenment complex and seemingly far away. I have had Knowledge for less than three months and it blows my mind how perfect and effective it is. It is the epitome of simplicity, yet it encompasses all other methods I am familiar with including two years of TM.

The "business empire" referred to by Mr. Walde, is the beginning of an alternate society, one based on love, and whose entire motivation is to spread this Knowledge to as many persons in the world who really desire complete peace and fulfillment. All profits of the organization are turned back into this objective. This Knowledge costs nothing and asks nothing except that you approach it with the guileless heart of a child. If one is going to spread peace throughout this complex, quickly 'deteriorating' world, it won't be on the

back of a donkey or from a cave in the Himalayas. People tend to see, hear, and believe what they want to see, hear, and believe; our preconceptions influence our perceptions. Thus when one sees a highly efficient organization utilizing all the modern means of mass media and communication it is easy to perceive it as a business venture.

Maharaj-Ji says to take this Knowledge and if you like it, practise it, if you don't leave it. It is as simple as that. So please leave your minds open; don't pass judgement until all the evidence is in. You would be very, very surprised if you took this Knowledge. No amount of opinions or descriptions of a fruit can ever come close to the actual taste.

"Who is Guru Maharaj-Ji?" That's a good question. "Who are you?"

Jim Corbett
Edmonton Devotee

Correcting misconceptions

POUNDMAKER Collective:

Thanks for fine coverage and all the cooperation during my recent trip through Edmonton. I have just had time to read through Don Humphries' article on page 3 of last issue, and I would like to send in a few corrections - just for the record. Since I am quoted, and since it appears there may have been a typographical error, it would be good to keep this letter on file for any possible future back-fire. Right?

CIDA's official budget to S. Vietnam is \$2.5 million annually, not \$25 million, as quoted.

With reference to the 2nd paragraph: what I did say was that the Canadian hospital projects were handed over to the Saigon Ministry of Health at the close of their five year project plan - therefore the TB Hospital in Quang Ngai was

handed over in March 1972, and the Rehabilitation Hospital in Qui Nhon was handed over in March 1973. I really don't know where the "40% of S. Vietnamese ... military dictatorship" sentence derives from.

With reference to the arming of the bunker by Dr. Michel Jutras in Quang Ngai - the question I posed was "against whom was he arming himself?" not as quoted, "who is (he) going to use the weapons on?"

These are the main misconceptions in the article, and I would appreciate your cooperation in keeping this letter on file, for future reference, as explained above.

All the best,
Claire Culhane



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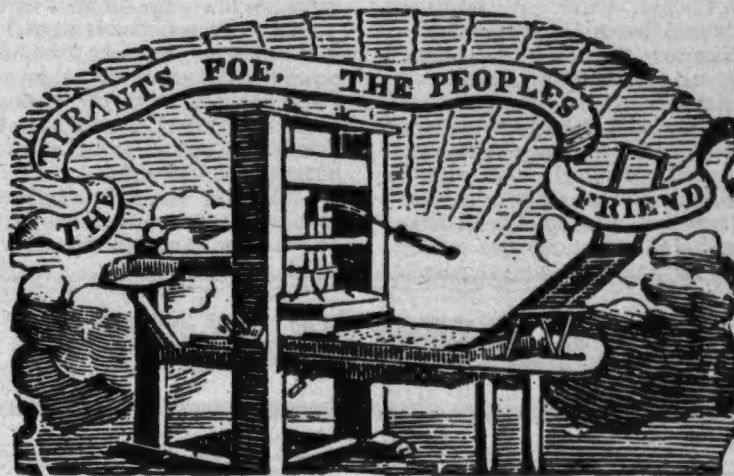
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Poundmaker review disappointing

POUNDMAKER Collective:

I've seen it in the Edmonton Journal and would expect it of them. But I was really disappointed to see it in Poundmaker.

I refer to your review of Walderdale's "Fantasticks" by Zonia Keywan, Feb. 11 - 17.

The Journal has often started off a poor review with the words; "although I know little about ..." or "I don't pretend to enjoy this type of ...", but they sent that reviewer to give their dubious opinion of the production anyway. But you should be ashamed - I'd have given more credit.

Ms. Keywan not only admits that "musical comedy is not my favorite genre of theatre", she goes on to say that it had the longest New York run of any musical. If New York thought it was great, how qualified is she to call it dull? She also says that the blame is

not to be put on the Walderdale Company - so it must be the play itself - again, New York, and I, call her

"trivial".

I first saw the "Fantasticks" in the U of A Torch Theatre when I was 16, and think I viewed it more intelligently than Ms. Keywan did in her somewhat questionable maturity. To be fair in criticising her review, I waited writing till I'd seen Walderdale's production myself. I still maintain, and feel the audience around me agreed - they did a fantastic job on a great musical.

Please, don't send her out on any more assignments that she's not equipped to handle!

Otherwise a great paper - keep it up.

Mrs. Leslie Brink
Spruce Grove

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- contacts

Perth County Conspiracy

"Columbia Records sucks, just the same as Kraftco".

That's what members of Perth County Conspiracy said during an interview with POUNDMAKER during their recent visit to Edmonton.

The program notes to Rumour II, the recent record offering by Perth, makes the same point in slightly more dignified language. "The music industry generally rips off the artist as badly as the buyer much in the same way that Kraft rips off the farmer as well as the consumer."

Perth County, which calls Stratford, Ontario home, was making their first full western tour with 11 people. The touring group included Richard Keelan (who writes much of the group's material), Jesse Metesky, George Koumontaros, Mike Butler, Peter Cheyne, Gary McKeenan and Bob Burchill. Harry Finlay acts as a manager generally as well as spiritual advisor. Perhaps "co-ordinator" best describes his function.

Another important member of Perth County until last fall was Cedric Smith. Along with Keelan, he had written most of the group's material. Smith now is occupied in Toronto on the theatre scene.

Perth County evolved several years ago around the Black Swan Coffee House in Stratford. Harry Finlay had been running the Black Swan since 1961. Richard Keelan had been around for most of that time and had first sung at the Black Swan as a straight folk singer. The group in its more or less present form has been around for 5 or 6 years.

Perth County had recorded their first album just at the end of the "flower power" atmosphere prevalent several years back. The theme of much of that genre was one of retreat from unpleasantness. Capitalism was not to be combatted but to be evaded.

This first album was influenced very much by that atmosphere. The emphasis was for each individual to build up

Does NOT Exist!

his or her own head space along side collectivities of friends:

Trust in the father
trust in your brother
trust in yourself
trust in each other
Love is the answer to give to enquiring eyes
Love is the dancer that lives in the spirit and never dies.

Or

Children of the darkness through you
love will flower
you never have to lose the bewitching hour
you have the power
with you every hour
you have the power
with you every hour
You have the Power to the People.

Perth County has never lost its desire for "harmony and balance" or "truth and beauty". But the group now realizes that only a false balance can be achieved under capitalism.

Members of the group came to this conclusion from their own mistreatment at the hands of Columbia records. They also became aware of the exploitation of Canadian farmers and consumers by Kraftco.

Perth County members are still awed by the relative harmony achieved by country living. Most of them live in rented country residences around Perth County.

The members of Perth County are mostly urbanites, and as they comment, "Alienation is a fact of life in North America".

But the country is "relatively peaceful for headspace". They call living there "a sensitization process" and say "most of the farmers know what they're doing". Members of Perth County believe that the "natural cycles" of rural living produce this authentic way of living.

The band sees its mission as bringing this spiritual peace they have gained from living in a rural environment to the city. As band members say, "We don't feel alienated now" and they are trying to bring their own brand of spiritual harmony to members of the alienated city.

Relations with the citizens of Perth County had not always been so good though. At one time, they recount, "yahoos" came and smashed up a farmhouse where one of the present band members was living. After all, Stratford is a small sleepy town and at first local solid citizens or rednecks didn't know how to react towards the incoming "beatniks".

But according to Harry Finlay, relations with the local townsfolk are now much better.

Members of the band and local residents both are now united in saving Perth County from the perils of development. Harry explained that with some development projects thwarted in Toronto because of a reform council, the developers are seeking to extend their tentacles elsewhere. According to George, local citizens are trying to save the charm of the region from "the accountant mentality".

Besides their own experiences with Columbia and Kraft, the band has been radicalized by involvement with radical poet Milton Acorn. Some of Acorn's poetry is included on their recent record, Rumour II. The band often sells Acorn's books of poetry along with their own record and toys from a Perth County cooperative.

In fact the band recently played a benefit for the Canadian Liberation Movement (CLM). However band members make clear that though Milton is one of their close friends, they themselves are not members of the CLM. They think that a poet shouldn't tie himself to one sectarian group so closely as entire groups of potential readers may therefore be turned off.

However, it's clear that Perth County members are fascinated by this radical Canadian poet whose books are published by the CLM imprint New Canada Press. They call Acorn "a consciousness raising agent".

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Perth County's animosity towards Columbia records began when the company began to impinge on the artistic management of the group. For example, Columbia produced a double record though band members felt that there was only just enough material for one disc. Consumers were also jipped since some of the record sides were very short in length.

As far as members of Perth County are concerned, the big record companies are merely "engaged in selling plastic", they really don't care about the product they're selling. Record companies are "just a means of marketing and making money, they're a break to communication" say members of the band.

Because they were living in the country and making as many contacts with farmers as possible, the group soon found out farmers are treated no differently in our society.

"Music and food are two of the basic inputs into the human system, the purer they are, the better".

But according to band members, the present corporate capitalist structure is "corrupt" and is "feeding parasites along the way." According to Perth County, the answer, at least partly, is to try and build up alternative structures. The group itself is now putting out its own records, and they hope to improve their techniques in the future. Another local co-op improve their techniques in the

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CKUA



CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HOST

TUESDAY (March 5)

6:00 A.M. THE EYEOPENER:	Music, mostly, with Alberta Anecdotes at 7:15 (Mon., Wed., Fri.), Phone-Out at 8:15 and news at 8:30, 8:55, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30 and 11:55.	Bob Chelmsick & Andy Smith
11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Conversation with Delbert Young, Edmonton author of "Hachlet" - an account of the pursuits of adventures at the time of Elizabeth I.	Dorothy Dahlgren
1:00 P.M. CONCERT AT ONE:	"Humour in Music" - Mozart: A Musical Joke; Haydn: Toy Symphony; L. Mozart: Musical Sleighride; Satie: Relache (no performance today); P.D.Q. Bach-Schikela: The Seasonings.	Tony Dillon-Davis
8:00 P.M. BOTH SIDES NOW:	Discussion on "The Legislature: a forecast of the probable course of action".	Peter Swann
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Dave Young, Buff Allen, George McPetridge.	Marc Vasey

WEDNESDAY (March 6)

11:30 A.M. IN COMMUNICATION:	Conversation with Father Robert Lemeur about his experiences in the North.	Fil & Ruth Fraser
6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:	Mozart: Piano Quartet K.493; Camini: Wind Quintet No.3 in F; Elgar: Serenade for Strings in E minor.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK:	"Philosophy looks at religion" by Murdoch McLean, assistant professor of philosophy, U of A.	
8:30 P.M. ABORTION: IS IT A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE?	Discussion recorded in Edmonton.	

THURSDAY (March 7)

8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	Music and conversation with Todd Barkan, San Francisco jazz club owner.	Marc Vasey
9:00 P.M. MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Continuation of a chronological survey of recordings of Enrico Caruso.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Songs by Bim.	Holger Petersen
12:05 STILL OF THE NIGHT:	Consent of music from the classics.	Sev Sabourin

FRIDAY (March 8)

3:00 P.M. MATINEE:	A diversity of music.	Bill Coull
8:00 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA CONCERT:	Messiaen: "The Ascension" - Four Symphonic Meditations; Mahler: The Song of the Earth. Eugene Ormandy, conducting. Janet Baker, John Alexander, soloists.	
9:45 P.M. 25TH FRAME:	Report on films and filming.	Stephen Seabie
10:00 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	30 minutes of news, views, commentaries and weekly news review.	Don Gillis & Carl Noack

SATURDAY (March 9)

11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:	Music from The Belle of New York.	Murray Davis
12:15 P.M. MATCH'L BLUES:	Delta bluesman Johnny Shines.	Holger Petersen
4:05 P.M. POST-MODERN MUSIC:	An examination of the music of Iannis Xenakis.	Marc Vasey
6:45 P.M. SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:	Britten: Cantata Academica; Stravinsky: Pulcinella Suite.	Don McLean

SUNDAY (March 10)

9:05 A.M. INSIGHT:	Commentary on public affairs.	Harry Hildley
9:25 A.M. CHILDREN'S STORY TIME:	"Father Knows Best", a Dutch folk tale told by Ann Prinsen, of the Strathcona Branch, Edmonton Public Library system.	Jay Smith
12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:	A question of race.	
9:00 P.M. GOONS AND BUFFOONS:	Humor off-the-record.	Andy Smith

MONDAY (March 11)

8:00 P.M. MUSIC AND NEWS:	Discussion of music.	John Barnum
9:00 P.M. DEKOVEN CONCERT:	Featuring Monteverdi's Laetatus Sum.	DeKoven
10:30 P.M. SOMETHING GOOD IS HAPPENING:	Transcendental meditation and the effects of its practice upon the life of the meditator.	
11:00 P.M. THE JAZZ SHOW:	Jazz.	Sev Sabourin

Albany 3 presents:

Beverly Ross

Meditation Room, SUB
Sat., March 9 9pm
Admission: \$1.50 at door

The HOVEL

Thursday

rock 'n roll with

Tacoy Ride

beer! members only

Fri. & Sat.

Don Freed

Sunday

Kat'z 'n Jammers

admission \$1.50 w. membership

109th & Jasper

Filmmakers Call for Canadian Content

WINNIPEG (CUP) -- Fourteen prominent Canadian filmmakers at the University of Manitoba drafted a declaration voicing their discontent with the current state of the Canadian film industry, the week of Feb. 9.

The producers, directors, writers, and lobbyists were here for the second annual Canadian Film Symposium, held as part of the university's Festival of Life and Learning.

The declaration, called by its authors The Winnipeg Manifesto, will be sent to the Secretary of State, Hugh Falkner. It asserts in part:

"the present situation of film production/distribution/exhibition works to the extreme disadvantage of the Canadian filmmaker and film audience."

Peter Pearson, director of "Paperback Hero" and Chairperson of the Council of Canadian Filmmakers, stated the "pale American" pictures made in Canada have proven this. Films like "Neptune Factor" and "Groundstar Conspiracy" that just happened to be made in this country by Americans must not constitute Canada's film industry, he said.

The manifesto further stated that Canadians "must create our own system to allow filmmakers the option of working in the creative milieu of their choice."

The filmmakers called on the federal

government to co-operate with the provincial governments on three points:

- 1) "To create a public production capacity that will allow full financing of Canadian feature films;
- 2) "To create a public distribution organization with broad responsibilities for promotion and dissemination of Canadian films here and abroad;
- 3) "To create a quota for Canadian films in theatres across the country."

An expanded Canadian Film Development Corporation, not primarily interested in realizing a profit, could lift the nagging problem of finding backers for Canadian films. A public body that would distribute and promote the films (similar to the CBC) and be concerned with the intangible rewards of cinema may help the Canadian film industry become established.

The third resolution is similar to the 60% quota condition imposed on radio for domestic music. This quota system has significantly boosted the native music industry and may be the most important resolution affecting Canadian film production.

Jack Gray, of the Association of Canadian TV and Radio Artists, in announcing the manifesto said of the industry, "We're not trying to create Canadian identity but to point out to Canadians what exists in this country."

Public Art Forum

On February 27th, the executive of the Canada Council for the Arts visited Edmonton to give a public forum, the first it has held here in five years.

Its purpose was to gauge local response to the Council's performance; representatives of the visual arts, theater, music and dance were in attendance.

Each speaker had to go through the rather intimidating procedure of coming to the front of the auditorium, identifying himself, and addressing by microphone the functionaries seated on a stage before a theater backdrop of painted columns and curtains.

But the central point was quickly reached. Would the Council consider an autonomous Edmonton (or Alberta) office with money-granting powers?

The reply given by George Prentice, chairman of the Council, indicates that while the Ottawa bureau would willingly establish a kind of hot-line liaison with Edmonton by telephone, it is unwilling to let any of the final decisions on art purchases to leave its hands.

Another speaker opposed decentralization on the grounds that it would bring local art politics into the Council - perhaps a valid objection, if local people were chosen for these provincial committees.

The panel was then asked if the Council would aid small semi-commercial or co-operative galleries and theaters, if these clearly filled a need which

the large public galleries or theaters neglected. This the panel seemed willing to do, with the provision that a theater or dance troupe be established and almost self-supporting before it applies.

Possibly because of intimidation and/or demoralization, Alberta produces fewer grant applications for its population than any other province, and its proportion of successful applicants is correspondingly tiny.

The panel expressed its sympathy and willingness to make changes, but was not specific as to what they would be.

Often an artist will receive grants for three or more years in a row. Several speakers condemned this, and it is hard to see any rationale for allowing it. Whatever else the function of the grants, they were never meant to be a yearly salary.

Among the speakers, several personalities stood out: jolly Joe Shocter, with his customary plea for a stalwart Horatio Algerism in the arts and an exhortation to move our pants and get the grants; Tim Radford of Filmwest, with his comment that "the Council's contact with Western Canada used to be their 707 that flew between Toronto and Vancouver"; Roy Leadbeater, whose lengthy confessional on the subject of his own problems moved us all.

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Perth County

future. Another local co-op allied to Perth County, called Grassmaster Toys, is occupied in producing wooden toys of high quality.

Perth County believes that it is important to build up these alternate structures since "people who make the rules will make them for themselves". That's what the corporations do now and it's not to the benefit of the people, say these musicians who have been trying to combine aesthetic and political consciousness.

Because the group is trying to buck

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the normal corporate system, their new record Rumour II is not available in most music stores. Never fear! Just write to Box 173, Stratford enclosing \$3.50 and they'll send the record to you.

One last thing to remember. The Perth County Conspiracy does not exist. According to George Koumontaros, lots of other conspiracies exist such as the capitalist conspiracy, the military conspiracy, etc. but the Perth County Conspiracy definitely does not exist!

by David Nock

MANDALA

Arts & Crafts

Location 1

10114 - 103rd Ave.

Location 2

McCauley Plaza
Foot of escalator

Punjab's

House of Handi-craft

Clothes, Bedspreads, Food
from INDIA

10301 - 101 Street
429-3646

(PART 1)

Crisis and General Info

Edmonton Family Planning Service
701 Tegler Bldg. 10189 101 St.

Advice, Information and Direction (AID); 24 hour phone, central advice and referral for Edmonton.
429-6227
10006 - 107 street

Salvation Army Suicide Prevention
422-2727

Help (8:30 am to 4:30 pm). For downtown area assistance in coping.
6th floor, CN Tower
425-5976

City of Edmonton Information Desk (8:30 am to 4:30 pm)
City Hall
425-3131

Alexander Ross Society
Help and info for War Resisters
434-3802

Debtors Assistance Board
102A Avenue and 97 street
423-7861

The Demosthenes Club
Help for stutterers.
Apt. 11, 11217 - 124 street
455-8136

Student Help
Room 250 SUB
432-4358

Pregnancy - Family Planning

Birthright (9 to 11 a.m., 7 to 9 p.m.)
9947 - 104 Street
432-2852, 488-1285

Edmonton Birth Control and Abortion Referral Service
11812 - 95 street
Susan 439-3689 (anytime), Lea 489-1793 (after 6 pm), Betsy 433-0744 (after 6 pm)
Terry 466-5305

MOVE (association to assist unwed mothers)
9917 - 116 street (9 am to 4 pm)
482-4313

Threshold (group home for unwed mothers)
9918 - 112 street
488-9198

Planned Parenthood Association
PO Box 4022
433-8220

Dope and Alcohol

Intoxication-Recovery Centre
Open 24 hours/day -- alcohol or any other drug
10302-107 St.
424-3121

Project Recovery (emergency situations)
10114-95 St.
429-1214

Methadone Clinic
10979 - 102 street
425-1381

Edmonton Drug Treatment Clinic
9911 - 109 street
423-1817

Point 3 Project (in-patient, out-patient treatment and counselling for drugs and alcohol)
#607 10339 - 124 street (office)
10029 - 116 street (Unit #1)
488-3003, 488-8388

Alcoholics Anonymous
422-2764

Hostels

Single Men's Hostel (8:30 pm to 4:30 pm)
All single men over 18.
10014 - 105 Avenue
423-3402

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108 street
424-5768

Chimo Youth Retreat Centre
(14 to 18 yr. olds with home problems)
11302 - 100 Avenue
482-5047

Bissel Men's Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
424-1728

Y. W. C. A.
11032 - 103 street
422-8176

Y. M. C. A.
10030 - 102A Avenue

Community Action - Social Development

Action Group of the Disabled
10006 - 107 street
435-1790

Alberta Federation of Labour
454-6307

Alberta Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107 street
429-1608

Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry (ECJIFI)
11047 - 89 Avenue
433-2808

Edmonton and District Labour Council
105 - 10319 106th Avenue
422-7014

Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group
10006 - 107 street
423-1136

Save Tomorrow -- Oppose Pollution
PO Box 1633
343-3302

Edmonton Social Planning Council
10006 - 107 street
424-7924

Humans on Welfare
9767 - Jasper Avenue
424-7924

Pensioners Concerned
PO Box 5882, Station "L"

Boyle Street Community Services Co-op
10348 - 96 street
424-4106

West 10
12225 - 105 Avenue
482-6511

Area 12 Action Group
9758 - 88 Avenue
439-3669

Area 13 Co-ordinating Council
6226 Fulton Road
466-1144

North East Edmonton Rate Payer's Association
476-1207

Help and stuff

(PART 2 LAST WEEK AND NEXT WEEK)

T-4 Slips Equal Quick Cash?

Need cash in a hurry? Well, you can always take your T-4 slips down to the Boyle Street area and peddle them for cash at one of the "income tax services" there.

How does it work?

You sell your T-4 slips for cash to the "income tax service" and give them the power of attorney on your income tax return. The firm then files your tax form and collects the amount of your tax return directly from Ottawa.

The supposed advantage to you is that you can get cash immediately without waiting for your return to be processed in Ottawa.

But be prepared to pay. Plenty. I took my T-4 slips, which indicated a tax return of about \$200, to seven quick-cash outlets to discover exactly they were worth in terms of immediate cash.

I found that in most cases, these "services" pay only half the amount of the tax return to "first timers" and about 65% the following year.

However, in my travels from one office to another, I soon found that some bargaining was involved. On the average, the final offer for my T-4 slips was 59% of the total return.

The following table shows the results of visits to the seven tax discounters.

(Alphabetical order)	First Offer	Final Offer	on \$200
Mike's Income Tax Service 9611 - 104 Avenue	\$105	\$120	60%
Q & R Income Tax Service Ltd. 10343 - 97 Street	\$90	\$100	50%
Quick Cash Income Tax Services 10266 - 96 Street		\$120	60%
Ray's Income Tax Service Ltd. 10336 - 96 Street		\$120	60%
Ray's Income Tax Service Ltd. 9721 Jasper Avenue		\$125	62.5%
Spot Cash Income Tax Service 10271 - 97 Street		\$115	57.5%
Wilf's Income Tax Service Ltd. 10230 - 96 Street	\$120	\$125	62.5%
AVERAGE		\$117.80	59%

Fund for Boyle Street

The proliferation of T-4 buyers in the city's poorest neighbourhood testifies to a lack of concern on the part of the government. The discounters are selling a service which the National Revenue Department should be providing for nothing.

Alice Hansen, director of the Boyle Street Co-op, told POUNDMAKER that area residents can get help with their income tax forms from the social workers at the Co-op (10348 - 96 Street). She said that there has been some talk of setting up a fund to make cash payments for T-4 slips.

Such a project has been started in Winnipeg. The Community Income Tax Service set up there provides help

in completing income tax forms and gives loans to needy claimants at the rate of 1% per month.

The Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue (9820-107 Street, 425-3510) also provides free help with income tax forms.

However a spokesman told the POUNDMAKER "We're not competing with the discounters." The Taxation Division will not actually fill out forms for people, it just provides advice. At the present time it takes about one month to get a refund after filing a return.

by Mike Kubanin



raided by the RCMP



At Ray's Income Tax Service I found out that sometimes people attempt to sell them phony T-4 slips.

Yes, it is conceded that quick-cash services run a considerable risk in their business.

In an attempt to obtain a more equitable deal, I offered to produce evidence of my reliability, such as last year's income tax return, and evidence as to where I was and what I was doing during periods of unemployment.

I was told, specifically by Q & R, Wilf's, and Spot Cash that such evidence was "no proof" that I was giving them all of my T-4 slips or that I wasn't being re-assessed by the government on my last year's income tax.

"The good customers have to pay for the ones that I lose on", said the man at Spot Cash.

Wilf's Income Tax Service showed me a re-assessment they had received that day. The person in question had dealt with Wilf's in 1972, and Wilf's had recovered all of the man's expected return. They cashed his T-4 slip again this year and sent his return to Ottawa, hoping to recover approximately \$250. The re-assessment notice ordered Wilf's to pay approximately \$220. They will recover only about \$30 as opposed to the \$160 - \$170 they paid to the client in cash.

However, consider these facts: Ray's operates two offices within three blocks

of one another. Q & R Income Tax Services, Mike's, and Spot Cash have offices in both Calgary and Edmonton. Mike's and Spot Cash are owned by the same person. It seems that some people find the quick-cash business an exceedingly profitable one.

It is therefore difficult to believe these firms when they offer the excuse of "high risk" for not paying an equitable amount for a client's T-4 slips.

The other reasons I heard, namely "high overheads" (electricity, rent, etc.) and high competition ("9 offices in 4 blocks"), also sound like so much white-wash.

It is quite clear that the only legitimate reason for overcharging people for this quick cash service is the high profit motive, or to use the old-fashioned word -- greed.

The tax discounters have the needy person over a barrel. Most of the clients of these firms have no other (legal) methods of obtaining cash in a hurry. Often they have no security, are unemployed, and have no fixed address. Loan agencies will not touch them with a ten-foot pole.

The tax discounters know and utilize the fact that much of their clientele has only two choices: take it, or leave it.

In time of financial stress, the needy person has only one choice: take it.

by Cathy Bailey

Tax Discounting

"Filthy scum. Bloodsuckers. Parasites."

These are some of the words used by Boyle Street area residents to describe the tax discounters who are flourishing in their midst. The T-4 buyers prey on those who can least afford to be ripped off: casual labourers, chronic alcoholics, people who need cash for an emergency.

The buyers generally offer their customers 50% of the tax refund they are entitled to from the government. These payments are actually short term loans with an interest rate of about 100% per month (the time it takes the government to process an income tax return). Despite the fact that the Small Loans Act limits interest rates to 24% per year, this practice is legal.

Some of the tax discounters are into buying food vouchers and unemployment cheques as well as T-4 slips. Food vouchers are assigned to people on welfare and are negotiable only at certain stores.

A social worker at the Boyle Street Co-op (10348 - 96 Street) learned of one welfare recipient who sold a \$30 food voucher for \$10. According to Lois Gander, a lawyer who works for the Boyle Street Project of Student Legal Services, buying food vouchers is legal

thanks to a loophole in provincial legislation.

Discounting unemployment cheques is definitely illegal. Nevertheless POUNDMAKER learned that one tax discounter was buying UIC cheques at two thirds their face value.

One of the most unpopular tax buyers is Mike's Income Tax Service (9611 104 Avenue), possibly because it is open all year round. Mike's is owned by Mike Crassman, who also owns Spot Cash (10271 - 97 Street) and two similar outlets in Calgary.

Crassman's Calgary operations were raided by the RCMP two years ago and thousands of documents were seized. As a result Crassman was charged with several violations of the Small Loans Act as well as lending money without a license; however, he has been able to stay in business.

Q & R Income Tax Service (10343 97 Street) also has a Calgary branch which was the subject of an RCMP raid.

Feeling in the Boyle Street community towards the tax buyers found expression recently when one dissatisfied customer smashed all the windows in Ray's Income Tax Service at 10336 96 Street.

by Mike Kubanin